

Croatian language

Croatian (/kroʊˈeɪʃən/ (listen); *hrvatski* [x̌v̌a:tski:]) is the standardized variety of the Serbo-Croatian language^{[10][11][12][13]} used by Croats,^[14] principally in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Serbian province of Vojvodina, and other neighboring countries. It is the official and literary standard of Croatia and one of the official languages of the European Union. Croatian is also one of the official languages of Bosnia and Herzegovina and a recognized minority language in Serbia and neighboring countries.

Standard Croatian is based on the most widespread dialect of Serbo-Croatian, Shtokavian, more specifically on Eastern Herzegovinian, which is also the basis of Standard Serbian, Bosnian, and Montenegrin. In the mid-18th century, the first attempts to provide a Croatian literary standard began on the basis of the Neo-Shtokavian dialect that served as a supraregional *lingua franca* pushing back regional Chakavian, Kajkavian, and Shtokavian vernaculars.^[15] The decisive role was played by Croatian Vukovians, who cemented the usage of Ijekavian Neo-Shtokavian as the literary standard in the late 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, in addition to designing a phonological orthography.^[16] Croatian is written in Gaj's Latin alphabet.^[17]

Besides the Shtokavian dialect, on which Standard Croatian is based, there are two other main dialects spoken on the territory of Croatia, Chakavian and Kajkavian. These dialects, and the four national standards, are usually subsumed under the term "Serbo-Croatian" in English, though this term is controversial for native speakers,^[18] and paraphrases such as "Bosnian-Croatian-Montenegrin-Serbian" are therefore sometimes used instead, especially in diplomatic circles.

Contents

History

Modern language and standardization
Illyrian period

Distinguishing features and differences between standards

Sociopolitical standpoints

Croatian	
	<i>hrvatski</i>
Pronunciation	[x̌v̌a:tski:]
Native to	Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia (Vojvodina), Montenegro, Romania (Caras-Severin County)
Ethnicity	Croats
Native speakers	(5.6 million, including other dialects spoken by Croats cited 1991–2006) ^[1]
Language family	Indo-European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Balto-Slavic ▪ Slavic ▪ South Slavic ▪ Western^[1] ▪ Serbo-Croatian^{[2][3]} ▪ Croatian
Writing system	Latin (Gaj's alphabet) Yugoslav Braille
Official status	
Official language in	 Croatia  Bosnia and Herzegovina (co-official)  Serbia (in Vojvodina)  Austria (in Burgenland)  European Union
Recognised minority language in	 Montenegro (co-official on municipal level) ^[4]  Slovakia ^[5]  Czech

Official status

See also

References

Sources

Further reading

External links

Language history

History

Modern language and standardization

In the late medieval period up to the 17th century, the majority of semi-autonomous Croatia was ruled by two domestic dynasties of princes (*banovi*), the Zrinski and the Frankopan, which were linked by inter-marriage.^[19] Toward the 17th century, both of them attempted to unify Croatia both culturally and linguistically, writing in a mixture of all three principal dialects (Chakavian, Kajkavian and Shtokavian), and calling it "Croatian", "Dalmatian", or "Slavonian".^[20] It is still used now in parts of Istria, which became a crossroads of various mixtures of Chakavian with Ekavian/Ijekavian/Ikavian dialects.^[21]

The most standardized form (Kajkavian–Ikavian) became the cultivated language of administration and intellectuals from the Istrian peninsula along the Croatian coast, across central Croatia up into the northern valleys of the Drava and the Mura. The cultural apex of this 17th century idiom is represented by the editions of "*Adrianskoga mora sirena*" ("Siren of Adriatic Sea") by Petar Zrinski and "*Putni tovaruš*" ("Traveling escort") by Katarina Zrinska.^{[22][23]}

However, this first linguistic renaissance in Croatia was halted by the political execution of Petar Zrinski and Fran Krsto Frankopan by the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I in Vienna in 1671.^[24] Subsequently, the Croatian elite in the 18th century gradually abandoned this combined Croatian standard.^[25]

Illyrian period

The Illyrian movement was a 19th-century pan-South Slavic political and cultural movement in Croatia that had the goal to standardize the regionally differentiated and orthographically inconsistent literary languages in Croatia, and finally merge them into a common South Slavic literary language. Specifically, three major groups of dialects were spoken on Croatian territory, and there had been several literary languages over four centuries. The leader of the Illyrian movement Ljudevit Gaj standardized the Latin alphabet in 1830–1850 and worked to bring about a standardized orthography. Although based in Kajkavian-speaking Zagreb, Gaj supported using the more populous Neo-Shtokavian – a version of Shtokavian that eventually became the

Republic^[6]

 Hungary (in Baranya County)^[7]

 Italy^[8]

Regulated by

Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics

Language codes

ISO 639-1

hr (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/langcodes_name.php?is_639_1=hr)

ISO 639-2

hrv (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/1a_ncodes_name.php?code_ID=394)

ISO 639-3

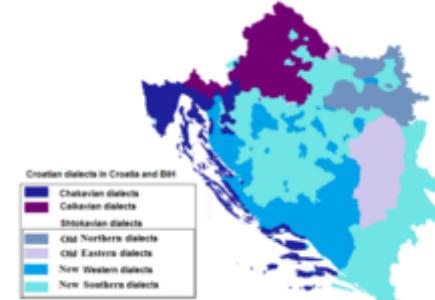
hrv

Glottolog

croa1245 (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/croa1245>)^[9]

Linguasphere

part of 53-AAA-g



Traditional extent of Serbo-Croatian dialects in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina

predominant dialectal basis of both Croatian and Serbian literary language from the 19th century on.^[26] Supported by various South Slavic proponents, Neo-Shtokavian was adopted after an Austrian initiative at the Vienna Literary Agreement of 1850,^[25] laying the foundation for the unified Serbo-Croatian literary language. The uniform Neo-Shtokavian then became common in the Croatian elite.^[25]

In the 1860s, the Zagreb Philological School dominated the Croatian cultural life, drawing upon linguistic and ideological conceptions advocated by the members of the Illyrian movement.^[27] While it was dominant over the rival Rijeka Philological School and Zadar Philological Schools, its influence waned with the rise of the Croatian Vukovians (at the end of the 19th century).^[28]

Distinguishing features and differences between standards

Croatian is commonly characterized by the *Ijekavian* pronunciation (see an explanation of yat reflexes), the sole use of the Latin alphabet, and a number of lexical differences in common words that set it apart from standard Serbian.^[29] Some differences are absolute, while some appear mainly in the frequency of use.^[29] However, "an examination of all the major 'levels' of language shows that BCS is clearly a single language with a single grammatical system."^[30]

Sociopolitical standpoints

Croatian, although technically a form of Serbo-Croatian, is sometimes considered a distinct language by itself.^[31] Purely linguistic considerations of languages based on mutual intelligibility (*abstand* languages) are frequently incompatible with political conceptions of language so that varieties that are mutually intelligible can not be considered separate languages. "There is no doubt of the near 100% mutual intelligibility of (standard) Croatian and (standard) Serbian, as is obvious from the ability of all groups to enjoy each others' films, TV and sports broadcasts, newspapers, rock lyrics etc."^[30] Differences between various standard forms of Serbo-Croatian are often exaggerated for political reasons.^[32] Most Croatian linguists regard Croatian as a separate language that is considered key to national identity.^[33] The issue is sensitive in Croatia as the notion of a separate language being the most important characteristic of a nation is widely accepted, stemming from the 19th-century history of Europe.^[34] The 1967 Declaration on the Status and Name of the Croatian Literary Language, in which a group of Croatian authors and linguists demanded greater autonomy for the Croatian language, is viewed in Croatia as a linguistic policy milestone that was also a general milestone in national politics.^[35] At the 50th anniversary of the Declaration, at the beginning of 2017, a two-day meeting of experts from Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro was organized in Zagreb, at which the text of the Declaration on the Common Language of Croats, Bosniaks, Serbs and Montenegrins was drafted.^[36] The new Declaration has received more than ten thousand signatures. It states that in Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro a common polycentric standard language is used, consisting of several standard varieties, such as German, English or Spanish.^[37] The aim of the new Declaration is to stimulate discussion on language without the nationalistic baggage^[38] and to counter nationalistic divisions.^[39]

The terms "Serbo-Croatian" or "Serbo-Croat" are still used as a cover term for all these forms by foreign scholars, even though the speakers themselves largely do not use it.^[29] Within ex-Yugoslavia, the term has largely been replaced by the ethnic terms Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian.^[40]

The use of the name "Croatian" for a language names has been historically attested to, though not always distinctively; the Croatian–Hungarian Agreement, for example, designated "Croatian" as one of its official languages,^[41] and Croatian became an official EU language upon accession of Croatia to the EU on 1 July 2013.^{[42][43]} In 2013, the EU started publishing a Croatian-language version of its official gazette.^[44]

Official status

Standard Croatian is the official language of the Republic of Croatia^[45] and, along with Standard Bosnian and Standard Serbian, one of three official languages of Bosnia and Herzegovina.^[46] It is also official in the regions of Burgenland (Austria),^[47] Molise (Italy)^[48] and Vojvodina (Serbia).^[49] Additionally, it has co-official status alongside Romanian in the communes of Carăsova^[50] and Lupac,^{[51][52]} Romania. In these localities, Croats or Krashovani make up the majority of the population, and education, signage and access to public administration and the justice system are provided in Croatian, alongside Romanian.

Croatian is officially used and taught at all the universities in Croatia, and at the University of Mostar in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

There is no regulatory body that determines the proper usage of Croatian. The current standard language is generally laid out in the grammar books and dictionaries used in education, such as the school curriculum prescribed by the Ministry of Education and the university programmes of the Faculty of Philosophy at the four main universities. In 2013, a *Hrvatski pravopis* by the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics received an official sole seal of approval from the Ministry of Education.

Attempts are being made to revive Croatian literature in Italy.^[53]

The most prominent recent editions describing the Croatian standard language are:

- *Hrvatski pravopis* by the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics, available online (<http://pravopis.hr/>)
- *Rječnik hrvatskoga jezika* by Anić
- *Rječnik hrvatskoga jezika* by Šonje et al.
- *Hrvatski enciklopedijski rječnik*, by a group of authors
- *Hrvatska gramatika* by Barić et al.

Also notable are the recommendations of Matica hrvatska, the national publisher and promoter of Croatian heritage, and the Lexicographical institute Miroslav Krleža, as well as the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Numerous representative Croatian linguistic works were published since the independence of Croatia, among them three voluminous monolingual dictionaries of contemporary Croatian.

See also

- Gaj's Latin alphabet
- Croatian Language Corpus
- Croatian National Corpus
- Days of the Croatian Language
- Language secessionism in Serbo-Croatian
- Mutual intelligibility



Areas with an ethnic Croatian majority (as of 2006)

- [Dialects of Serbo-Croatian](#)
- [Pluricentric Serbo-Croatian language](#)
- [Declaration on the Common Language 2017](#)

References

1. [Croatian](https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/hrv/) (<https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/hrv/>) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
2. "Serbo-Croatian" (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=hbs). Ethnologue.com. Retrieved 2010-04-24.
3. "Croatia: Language Situation". *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* (2nd ed.). "The official language of Croatia is Croatian (Serbo-Croatian). [...] The same language is referred to by different names, Serbian (srpski), Serbo-Croat (in Croatia: hrvatsko-srpski), Bosnian (bosanski), based on political and ethnic grounds. [...] the language that used to be officially called Serbo-Croat has gotten several new ethnically and politically based names. Thus, the names Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian are politically determined and refer to the same language with possible slight variations."
4. "Language and alphabet Article 13" (http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=187544#LinkTarget_1506). *Constitution of Montenegro* (http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=187544). WIPO. 19 October 2007. "Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian and Croatian shall also be in the official use."
5. Slovenskej Republiky, Národná Rada (1999). "Zákon 184/1999 Z. z. o používaní jazykov národnostných menšíň" (<https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/1999/184/20121001.html>) (in Slovak). Zbierka zákonov. Retrieved 3 December 2016.
6. "Národnostní menšiny v České republice a jejich jazyky" (http://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/rnm/dokumenty/mezinarodni-dokumenty/duvodova_zprava_vlada_2005.pdf) [National Minorities in Czech Republic and Their Language] (PDF) (in Czech). Government of Czech Republic. p. 2. "Podle čl. 3 odst. 2 Statutu Rady je jejich počet 12 a jsou uživateli těchto menšinových jazyků: [...], srbština a ukrajinskita"
7. "2011. évi CLXXIX. törvény a nemzetiségek jogairól" (http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A1100179.TV) [Act CLXXIX/2011 on the Rights of Nationalities] (in Hungarian). Government of Hungary. "22. § (1) E törvény értelmében nemzetiségek által használt nyelvnek számít [...] a horvát"
8. "Legge 15 Dicembre 1999, n. 482 "Norme in materia di tutela delle minoranze linguistiche storiche" pubblicata nella Gazzetta Ufficiale n. 297 del 20 dicembre 1999" (<http://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/99482I.htm>). Italian Parliament. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150512051856/http://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/99482I.htm>) from the original on 12 May 2015. Retrieved 2 December 2014.
9. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). ["Croatian Standard"](http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/croa1245) (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/croa1245>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
10. David Dalby, *Linguasphere* (1999/2000, Linguasphere Observatory), pg. 445, 53-AAA-g, "Srpski+Hrvatski, Serbo-Croatian".
11. Benjamin W. Fortson IV, *Indo-European Language and Culture: An Introduction*, 2nd ed. (2010, Blackwell), pg. 431, "Because of their mutual intelligibility, Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian are usually thought of as constituting one language called Serbo-Croatian."
12. Václav Blažek, "On the Internal Classification of Indo-European Languages: Survey" [retrieved 20 Oct 2010](http://www.phil.muni.cz/linguistica/art/blazek/bla-003.pdf) (<http://www.phil.muni.cz/linguistica/art/blazek/bla-003.pdf>), pp. 15–16.

13. Šipka, Danko (2019). *Lexical layers of identity: words, meaning, and culture in the Slavic languages*. New York: Cambridge University Press. p. 206. doi:10.1017/9781108685795 (<http://doi.org/10.1017%2F9781108685795>). ISBN 978-953-313-086-6. LCCN 2018048005 (<http://lccn.loc.gov/2018048005>). OCLC 1061308790 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/1061308790>). "Serbo-Croatian, which features four ethnic variants: Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian, and Montenegrin"

14. E.C. Hawkesworth, "Serbian-Croatian-Bosnian Linguistic Complex", in the *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*, 2nd edition, 2006.

15. Bičanić et al. (2013:55)

16. Bičanić et al. (2013:84)

17. "Croatia: Themes, Authors, Books" (<http://www.library.yale.edu/slavic/croatia/dictionary/>). *Yale University Library Slavic and East European Collection*. 2009-11-16. Retrieved 2010-10-27.

18. Radio Free Europe – Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian, Or Montenegrin? Or Just 'Our Language'? (http://www.rferl.org/content/Serbian_Croatian_Bosnian_or_Montenegrin_Many_In_Balkans_Just_Call_It_Our_Language_1497105.html) Živko Bjelanović: Similar, But Different, Feb 21, 2009, accessed Oct 8, 2010

19. Gazi, Stephen (1973). *A History of Croatia*. New York: Philosophical library. ISBN 978-0-8022-2108-7.

20. Van Antwerp Fine, John (2006). *When Ethnicity did not Matter in the Balkans* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=qSwxmQEACAAJ>). Michigan, USA: University of Michigan Press. pp. 377–379. ISBN 978-0-472-11414-6.

21. Kalsbeek, Janneke (1998). "The Čakavian dialect of Orbanići near Žminj in Istria". *Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics*. 25.

22. Ivana, Sabljak. "Dva brata i jedna Sirena" (http://www.matica.hr/Vijenac/vijenac349.nsf/AllWebDocs/Dva_brata_i_jedna_Sirena_) [Two Sisters and One Siren]. *Matica hrvatska* (in Croatian). Retrieved 9 March 2012.

23. "Matica Hrvatska – Putni tovaruš – izvornik (I.)" (<http://www.matica.hr/www/wwwizd2.nsf/AllWebDocs/zrinskiptvtnitovarvs>). Retrieved 9 March 2012.

24. Tanner, Marcus (1997). *Croatia: a Nation Forged in War* (<https://archive.org/details/croatianationfor0000tann>). New Haven, USA: Yale University Press. p. 50 (<https://archive.org/details/croatianationfor0000tann/page/50>). ISBN 978-0-300-06933-4.

25. Malić, Dragica (1997). *Razvoj hrvatskog književnog jezika* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IY1iAAAAMAAJ>). ISBN 978-953-0-40010-8.

26. Uzelac, Gordana (2006). *The development of the Croatian nation: an historical and sociological analysis* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=n58tAQAAIAAJ>). New York: Edwin Mellen Press. p. 75. ISBN 978-0-7734-5791-1.

27. Bičanić et al. 2013, p. 77.

28. Bičanić et al. 2013, p. 78.

29. Corbett & Browne 2009, p. 334.

30. Bailyn, John Frederick (2010). "To what degree are Croatian and Serbian the same language? Evidence from a Translation Study" (https://linguistics.stonybrook.edu/people/_bios/_linguistics-faculty/_faculty-files/bailyn/publications/JSLBCS2.pdf) (PDF). *Journal of Slavic Linguistics*. 18 (2): 181–219. ISSN 1068-2090 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1068-2090>). Retrieved 9 October 2019.

31. Cvetkovic, Ljudmila. "Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian, Or Montenegrin? Or Just 'Our Language'? – Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty © 2010" (http://www.rferl.org/content/Serbian_Croatian_Bosnian_or_Montenegrin_Many_In_Balkans_Just_Call_It_Our_Language_1497105.html). Rferl.org. Retrieved 2010-11-01.

32. Benjamin W. Fortson IV, Indo-European Language and Culture: An Introduction, 2nd ed. (2010, Blackwell), pg. 431.

33. Snježana Ramljak; Library of the Croatian Parliament, Zagreb, Croatia (June 2008). ["Jezično pristupanje Hrvatske Europskoj Uniji: prevodenje pravne stečevine i europsko nazivlje"](http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=39261&lang=en) (http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=39261&lang=en) [The Accession of the Croatian Language to the European Union: Translation of the Acquis Communautaire and European Legal Terminology]. *Croatian Political Science Review* (in Serbo-Croatian). **45** (1). ISSN 0032-3241 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0032-3241>). Retrieved 2012-02-27.

34. [Stokes 2008](#), p. 348.

35. [Šute 1999](#), p. 317.

36. Derk, Denis (28 March 2017). ["Donosi se Deklaracija o zajedničkom jeziku Hrvata, Srba, Bošnjaka i Crnogoraca"](http://www.vecernji.hr/hrvatska/deklaracija-o-zajednickom-jeziku-iz-zagreba-donosi-se-30-ozujka-u-sarajevu-1159142) (<http://www.vecernji.hr/hrvatska/deklaracija-o-zajednickom-jeziku-iz-zagreba-donosi-se-30-ozujka-u-sarajevu-1159142>) [A Declaration on the Common Language of Croats, Serbs, Bosniaks and Montenegrins is About to Appear] (in Croatian). Zagreb: [Večernji list](#). pp. 6–7. ISSN 0350-5006 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0350-5006>). Archived (<https://www.webcitation.org/6qg0sFVHO?url=https://www.vecernji.hr/vijesti/deklaracija-o-zajednickom-jeziku-iz-zagreba-donosi-se-30-ozujka-u-sarajevu-1159142>) from the original on 23 May 2017. Retrieved 9 June 2017.

37. [Trudgill, Peter](#) (30 November 2017). ["Time to Make Four Into One"](https://archive.org/details/PeterTrudgillTimeToMakeFourIntoOne2017) (<https://archive.org/details/PeterTrudgillTimeToMakeFourIntoOne2017>). [The New European](#). p. 46. Retrieved 3 October 2018.

38. J., T. (10 April 2017). ["Is Serbo-Croatian a Language?"](http://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2017/04/economist-explains-4) (<http://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2017/04/economist-explains-4>). *The Economist*. London. ISSN 0013-0613 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0013-0613>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170410083158/http://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2017/04/economist-explains-4>) from the original on 10 April 2017. Retrieved 6 January 2019. Alt URL (http://www.b92.net/info/vesti/index.php?yyyy=2017&mm=04&dd=10&nav_category=12&nav_id=1248942)

39. Milekić, Sven (30 March 2017). ["Post-Yugoslav 'Common Language' Declaration Challenges Nationalism"](http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/post-yugoslav-common-language-declaration-challenges-nationalism-03-29-2017) (<http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/post-yugoslav-common-language-declaration-challenges-nationalism-03-29-2017>). London: [Balkan Insight](#). Archived (<https://www.webcitation.org/6qfsdHMJ0?url=http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/post-yugoslav-common-language-declaration-challenges-nationalism-03-29-2017>) from the original on 23 May 2017. Retrieved 4 July 2018.

40. David Crystal "Language Death", Cambridge University Press, 2000, pp. 11, 12

41. <http://www.crohis.com/izvori/nagodba2.pdf>

42. "Vandoren: EU membership – challenge and chance for Croatia – Daily – tportal.hr" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20101115051444/http://daily.tportal.hr/89107/Vandoren-EU-membership-challenge-and-chance-for-Croatia.html>). Daily.tportal.hr. 2010-09-30. Archived from the original (<http://daily.tportal.hr/89107/Vandoren-EU-membership-challenge-and-chance-for-Croatia.html>) on 2010-11-15. Retrieved 2010-10-27.

43. "Applications for Croatian linguists" (http://europa.eu/epso/apply/news/news130_en.htm). EU careers. 2012-06-21. Retrieved 2012-09-10.

44. "Službeni list Europske unije" (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOEdSpecRep.do?year=2013&ihmlang=hr>) [Official Gazette of the European Union] (in Serbo-Croatian). [European Union](#). Retrieved 29 January 2013.

45. "Croatia" (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/hr.html>). Cia.gov. Retrieved 2010-12-21.

46. "Ethnologue report for Bosnia and Herzegovina" (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=ba). Ethnologue.com. Retrieved 2010-12-21.

47. Kinda-Berlakovich, Andrea Zorka (2006). ["Hrvatski nastavni jezik u Gradišću u školsko-političkome kontekstu"](http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=16200&lang=en) (http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=16200&lang=en) [Croatian as the Language of Instruction and Language Policy in Burgenland from 1921 onwards]. *LAHOR*. **1** (1): 27–35. ISSN 1846-2197 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1846-2197>).

48. "Endangered languages in Europe: report" (http://www.helsinki.fi/~tasalmin/europe_report.html#MCroatian). Helsinki.fi. Retrieved 2010-10-27.
49. "Official Use of Languages and Scripts in the AP Vojvodina" (http://www.puma.vojvodina.gov.rs/etext.php?ID_mat=207&PHPSESSID=p6rdjkgjbf7fl16lp81ov8m6q3). *puma.vojvodina.gov.rs*. Retrieved 2010-12-21.
50. "Structura Etno-demografică a României" (http://www.edrc.ro/recensamant.jsp?regiune_id=1832&judet_id=1909&localitate_id=1930). Edrc.ro. Retrieved 2010-10-27.
51. "Structura Etno-demografică a României" (http://www.edrc.ro/recensamant.jsp?regiune_id=1832&judet_id=1909&localitate_id=1956). Edrc.ro. Retrieved 2010-10-27.
52. "Structura Etno-demografică a României" (http://www.edrc.ro/recensamant.jsp?regiune_id=1832&judet_id=1909). Edrc.ro. Retrieved 2010-12-21.
53. "From Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.), 2005. Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Fifteenth edition. Dallas, Tex.: SIL International" (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=hrv). Ethnologue.com. Retrieved 2010-01-26.

Sources

- Bičanić, Ante; Frančić, Andjela; Hudeček, Lana; Mihaljević, Milica (2013), *Pregled povijesti, gramatike i pravopisa hrvatskog jezika* (in Serbo-Croatian), Croatian
- Corbett, Greville; Browne, Wayles (2009). "Serbo-Croat – Bosnian, Croatian, Montenegrin, Serbian". In Comrie, Bernard (ed.). *The World's Major Languages* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=4DR-AgAAQBAJ&pg=PA334>). Routledge. ISBN 9781134261567.
- Stokes, Gale (2008). *Yugoslavia: Oblique Insights and Observations* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=8vLegdmW9toC&pg=PA348>). University of Pittsburgh Pre. ISBN 9780822973492.
- Šute, Ivica (April 1999). "Deklaracija o nazivu i položaju hrvatskog književnog jezika – Građa za povijest Deklaracije, Zagreb, 1997, str. 225" (http://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=clanak&id_clanak_jezik=76413&lang=en) [Declaration on the Status and Name of the Croatian Standard Language – Declaration History Articles, Zagreb, 1997, p. 225]. *Radovi Zavoda za hrvatsku povijest* (in Serbo-Croatian). 31 (1): 317–318. ISSN 0353-295X (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0353-295X>). Retrieved 5 July 2014.
- "SOS ili tek alibi za nasilje nad jezikom" (http://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/578565.O_Deklaraciji_Forum.jpg) [SOS, or nothing but an alibi for violence against language] (in Serbo-Croatian). Zagreb: Forum. 16 March 2012. pp. 38–39. ISSN 1848-204X (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1848-204X>). CROBI 578565 (<http://bib.irb.hr/prikazi-rad?&lang=EN&rad=578565>). Archived (https://www.webcitation.org/68yT7x9My?url=http://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/578565.O_Deklaraciji_Forum.jpg) from the original on 7 July 2012. Retrieved 9 April 2015.

Further reading

- Bičanić, Ante; Frančić, Andjela; Hudeček, Lana; Mihaljević, Milica (2013), *Pregled povijesti, gramatike i pravopisa hrvatskog jezika* (in Serbo-Croatian), Croatian
- Banac, Ivo: *Main Trends in the Croatian Language Question*, YUP 1984
- Blum, Daniel (2002). *Sprache und Politik : Sprachpolitik und Sprachnationalismus in der Republik Indien und dem sozialistischen Jugoslawien (1945–1991)* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=SWJiAAAAMAAJ>) [Language and Policy: Language Policy and Linguistic Nationalism in the Republic of India and the Socialist Yugoslavia (1945–1991)]. Beiträge zur Südasiensforschung ; vol. 192 (in German). Würzburg: Ergon. p. 200. ISBN 978-3-89913-253-3. OCLC 51961066 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/51961066>). (CROLIB) (<http://opak.crolib.hr/cgi-bin/unicat.cgi?form=D1300830084>).
- Franolić, Branko: *A Historical Survey of Literary Croatian*, Nouvelles Editions Latines, 1984
- — (1985). *A Bibliography of Croatian Dictionaries*. Paris: Nouvelles Editions Latines. p. 139.

- —— (1988). *Language Policy in Yugoslavia with special reference to Croatian*. Paris: Nouvelles Editions Latines.
- ——; Žagar, Mateo (2008). *A Historical Outline of Literary Croatian & The Glagolitic Heritage of Croatian Culture* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=b-EKAQAAQAAJ>). London & Zagreb: Erasmus & CSYPN. ISBN 978-953-6132-80-5.
- Greenberg, Robert David (2004). *Language and identity in the Balkans: Serbo-Croatian and its disintegration* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=suYTDAAAQBAJ>). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-925815-4. (reprinted in 2008 as ISBN 978-0-19-920875-3)
- Gröschel, Bernhard (2009). *Das Serbokroatische zwischen Linguistik und Politik: mit einer Bibliographie zum postjugoslawischen Sprachenstreit [Serbo-Croatian Between Linguistics and Politics: With a Bibliography of the Post-Yugoslav Language Dispute]*. Lincom Studies in Slavic Linguistics ; vol 34 (in German). Munich: Lincom Europa. p. 451. ISBN 978-3-929075-79-3. LCCN 2009473660 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/2009473660>). OCLC 428012015 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/428012015>). OL 15295665W (<https://openlibrary.org/works/OL15295665W>). Inhaltsverzeichnis (<http://d-nb.info/994941226/04>).
- Kačić, Miro: *Croatian and Serbian: Delusions and Distortions*, Novi Most, Zagreb 1997
- Kordić, Snježana (2010). *Jezik i nacionalizam* (http://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/475567.Jezik_i_nacionalizam.pdf) [Language and Nationalism] (PDF). Rotulus Universitas (in Serbo-Croatian). Zagreb: Durieux. p. 430. doi:10.2139/ssrn.3467646 (<https://doi.org/10.2139%2Fssrn.3467646>). ISBN 978-953-188-311-5. LCCN 2011520778 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/2011520778>). OCLC 729837512 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/729837512>). OL 15270636W (<https://openlibrary.org/works/OL15270636W>). CROSB 475567 (<http://bib.irb.hr/prikazi-rad?&lang=EN&rad=475567>). Archived (https://www.webcitation.org/690BiBe4T?url=http://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/475567.Jezik_i_nacionalizam.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 8 July 2012. Retrieved 7 March 2013.
- Moguš, Milan: *A History of the Croatian Language*, NZ Globus, 1995
- Težak, Stjepko: "Hrvatski naš (ne)zaboravljeni" [Croatian, our (un)forgotten language], 301 p., knjižnica Hrvatski naš svagdašnji (knj. 1), Tipex, Zagreb, 1999, ISBN 953-6022-35-4 (Croatian)
- Zanelli, Aldo (2018). *Eine Analyse der Metaphern in der kroatischen Linguistikfachzeitschrift Jezik von 1991 bis 1997* [Analysis of Metaphors in Croatian Linguistic Journal Language from 1991 to 1997]. Studien zur Slavistik ; 41 (in German). Hamburg: Dr. Kovač. p. 142. ISBN 978-3-8300-9773-0. OCLC 1023608613 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/1023608613>). (NSK) (http://katalog.nsk.hr/F/?func=direct&doc_number=001013945). (FFZG) (<https://koha.ffzg.hr/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=385977>).

External links

- Croatian Swadesh list of basic vocabulary words (https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Appendix:Croatian_Swadesh_list) (from Wiktionary's Swadesh-list appendix (https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Appendix:Swadesh_lists))
- EUdict – online dictionary – translation from Croatian into many languages and vice versa (<http://www.eudict.com>)
- Croatian Language Corpus (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120303182544/http://riznica.ihjj.hr/>)
- Croatian Old Dictionary Portal (http://crodip.ffzg.hr/default_e.aspx)
- Most similar languages to Croatian (<http://www.ezglot.com/most-similar-languages.php?l=hrv&l2=eng>)

Language history

- The Croatian Language Today (<https://web.archive.org/web/20040606041856/http://www.cam.ac.uk/societies/cro/crolang.htm>), a lecture given by dr. Branko Franolić

- [History of Croatian Dictionaries and Grammar books at Yale University Library – Slavic and East European Collection \(http://www.library.yale.edu/slavic/croatia/dictionary/\)](http://www.library.yale.edu/slavic/croatia/dictionary/)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Croatian_language&oldid=968401152"

This page was last edited on 19 July 2020, at 04:59 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.